

In the Specification

Please amend the paragraphs beginning on page 2, line 15 as follows:

--Some Internet applications using mapping data (directed graphs, for example) have been adapted for display of any of selected areas or for finding address locations and driving directions. For example, on-line maps and driving directions are available at <http://www.mapsonus.com>. Mapsonus provides on-line users with an opportunity to input an address and retrieve an electronic map displayed on their screen.

Methods of displaying information include driving maps (like mapsonus) and various tracking devices, including satellite tracking. Satellite tracking software is available over the Internet and includes examples such as WinTrak at <http://www.hsv.tis.net/~wintrak/>. Satellite tracking programs typically utilize an input file having orbital elements describing an orbit of a satellite and output a spherical display or flat map of the earth along with a track (route) of the satellite(s) described by the orbital elements. Other information about the satellites are typically printed at a bottom area of the satellite tracking display, shown in a pop-up window, or accessed via another screen (activated by a control key sequence or a pull down menu, for example).--

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 3, line 24 as follows:

--Electronic or software based maps are typically based on mapping information stored in a database. The maps themselves are not stored, but information to create the maps is stored in a computer readable format, typically a directed graph. A directed graph stores nodes and edges connected into a graph that is utilized for route searching and planning. A more complete description of directed graphs can be found in Suranyi, U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 6,192,313 09/208,709, Attorney Docket No. ETAK7730MCF/BBM, entitled "SHORTCUT GENERATOR." filed December 16, 1998, incorporated herein by reference, in its entirety. Directed graphs are useful for determining routing and cost information for travel between points in the graph.--

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 4, line 19 as follows:

--Generally, the geocoded information (addresses, latitude/longitude (lat/long) for that address, and additional precision information is maintained in a database. Typically a geocoded database includes lat/long information for street segments or lines maintained in the database. Address information is searched against the database to find a corresponding street segment. Based on an address range of the corresponding street segment, a position of the address is determined (for example, a street segment having an address range of 101-200, is correlated to an address of 176, which has a position of 76% of the distance from 101 to 200 in the segment). Lat/long is Lat/longs are interpolated based on the position of the address with respect to record information maintained about the corresponding street segment. Table 1 provides an example of one possible result of a search of five addresses against a geocoded database.--

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 16, line 3 as follows:

--Fig. 4 provides an example of one embodiment providing additional information regarding a single satellite being represented by a radial display. The radial display has a radial 400 having 3 positions, each position representing a speed of the satellite. A first position 401, representing a maximum speed of the satellite (perigee speed, for example), a second position 402, representing an average speed of the satellite ($\frac{1}{2}$ one-half way between apogee and perigee, for example), and a third position 403 (representing a slowest satellite speed (apogee speed, for example). An altitude radial 410 would have has a similar 3-tiered system for altitude, corresponding to apogee, perigee, and $\frac{1}{4}$ one-half way a/p for example). A sun position indicator indicates a relative amount of sunlight being collected by solar panels of the satellite, and a fuel radial indicates (4 positions, representing $\frac{1}{4}$ one-quarter fuel increments, for example) an amount of fuel available for maintaining the satellites position. Any number of tiers, shapes, or colors may be applied to the radial display to distinguish these and other pertinent facts or information (other orbital elements, for example) about the satellite being displayed.--

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 20, line 6 as follows:

--Table 2 illustrates a database table having the addresses of Fig. 6 with the unknown locations geocoded to radials extending from a centroid (116/35) associated with the addresses of each unknown locations. Each address is associated with a Latitude (Lat.) and Longitude (Long.) (Lat/Long). The Lat/Long for each address is either a specific identified location of the address, or a location of a centroid associated with the address. In this example embodiment, a centroid Lat/Long is identified by association with a radial. Radials 45, 135, 225, and 315 are shown in table 2 and indicate a direction (in degrees, for example) from the centroid of which the radial extends.--

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 21, line 19 as follows:

--Table 3 is an example table within a database that tracks address ranges associated with each radial. The radials are identified in column 1, and an address range for that radial is recorded in column 2. Using this table and address of 125 associated with radial 45 would be placed at a point $\frac{1}{2}$ one-half way between endpoints of the radial because 125 is $\frac{1}{2}$ one-half of the address range represented by the 45 radial. The address ranges may be based on all unknown addresses identified or via other parameter stored in the database. Table 3 approximates the radials and address ranges illustrated in Fig. 6.--

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 23, line 1 as follows:

--Table 4 is an example listing of zip + XX classes. A zip + XX class is an indication as to an accuracy of a centroid match with respect to zip code area designations. For example, a zip + 4 class match provides a highly accurate position estimate, usually within 2 blocks, a zip + 2 class match providing an estimation within 10 city blocks), a zip code class match provides a general area designation, 20 city blocks, or a small town in size, and an Sectional Center Facility (SCF) class match gives a larger general area designation, providing an approximate position with a state, or perhaps an area overlapping state boundaries.--

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 29, line 3 as follows:

--Remote devices such as palm sized compute 960, deliver van 980, and satellite connected computer 970 include radio frequency (rf), microwave, or other reception devices to allow them to communication with the network 930 (via server/satellite device 950, or directly with the server 900 via satellite device 920, for example). As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, many varying configurations and combinations of communication and display mechanisms may be applied to practice the present invention based on the teachings contained herein.--